Juvenile Delinquency — 1919

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The Daily Herald

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST FOR BEST CLEANED COMMUNITIES

4-7-19.

National Clean-Up And Paint-Up Bureau Will Give Three Silver Cups For Best Cleaned Communities

Through the generosity of Mr. Allen W. Clark, Chairman of the National Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign of St. Louis, Missouri, three silver cups are again being offered as awards to the communities conducting the most effective clean up campaign, which has its beginning during National Negro Health Week, which is to be held April 5-12.

Following the announcement of the date for the National Health Week, so many requests for full details and plans for the week have been received that the following is herewith offered to the public:

Program for the Campaign.

Saturday, April 5th—Exercises in Commemoration of the birthday of Booker T. Washington.

Sunday, 6th—Sermon Day. On this day churches will give sound advice on how to keep physically and morally clean.

Monday 7th—Fire Prevention Day. Clean your basements and attics of rubbish, greasy rags, and wastepaper. Fifty per cent of fires start in rubbish pjiles.

Tuesday 8th—Clean House Day—For general house cleaning. Clen all For general house cleaning. Clen all carpets, ventilate your cellars, scrub everything. Use plenty of soap and water everywhere.

Wednesday 9th—Yard Day. Clean your yard of all rubbish. Cut lawns, plant flower beds, clean walks, repair sidewalks. and fences.

Thursday 10th—Paint Up and Whitewash Day. Paint up and whitewash inside and out, porches, fences, woodwork, porch chairs. Make everything radiant with fresh colors.

Friday 11th—Fly, Mosquito and Rat Day. Give special attention to freeing your premises from breeding places of flies and mosquitoes, also get rid of rats.

Saturday 12th—Vacant Lot Day. Equip school children with sharp pointed sticks and bags, and have them pick up papers on vacant lots, parks and playgrounds. Plow and plant garden plots wherever possible.

Committees.

It is suggested that in each community there be a Clean Up Committee which shall arrange a program for Health Week. This committee should appoint other committees as follows:

1. Committee On Inspection—The duties of this committee will be, two weeks before the opening of the campaign, to make a thorough inspection of the community and decide what especially needs to be done. After the Campaign is closed, this committee it to make a second inspection to see what has been accomplished.

2. Committee on Publicity—The duties of this committee are to provide house-to-house circular and other advertising matter and decide on a plan for thoroughly distributing the same throughout the community.

3. Finance Committee—The treasurer should be Chairman of the Finance Committee. The duties of this committee will be to see the business men of the town and solicit a moderate contribution to defray the expenses of the Campaign. Small contributions and many of them is the best way to finance a campaign.

4. Committee on Meetings—The duties of this committee will be to arrange for public meetings in schools, churches and other places in various parts of the community.

5. Committee on School Children—The duties of this committe are to have a proclamation prepared and read before every class in each school, appealing to school children to do their part in the Campaign to make their community the cleanest and most beautiful in the country. Adopt some plan for interesting school children, such as offering prizes for essays on clean up subjects.

6. Committee on Flies and Mosquitoes—The duties of this committee will be to provide and distribute circulars, giving simple rules for destroying breeding places of flies and getting rid of same; also simple rules for preventing the breeding of mosquitoes; confer with city officials and health department officials to have such rules observed and carried out.

Cup Contest Rules.

In order to enter the contest for the cup, it will be necessary for each community to organize and appoint committees to carry out a definite program as outlined below. Records must be accurately kept in order that the report of the campaign in each community may cover the following points:

1. How was your city, community or section organized to carry on the campaign?

2. What organizations, etc., co-operated with you in the campaign?

3. How many public meetings were held?

4. What was the attendance at each of these meetings?

5. What were the programs rendered at each meeting?

6. How many house-to-house circulars were distributed?

7. How many pieces of advertising matter were placed in conspicuous places?

8. State briefly how you inspected your community before the Campaign began its work to find out what was most needed to be done.

9. State your method of inspection after the Campaign was over, to ascertain how much cleaning up had actually been accomplished.

10. How many homes of colored people are there in your city, community, or section?

11. How many of these were cleaned up during the campaign?

12. What was done to get rid of flies, mosquitoes and rats?

13. What was done to encourage the planting of flowers and beautifying of premises?

14. How many premises received new coats of paint or whitewash?

15. What system did you employ to dispose of house and yard rubbish?

16. Describe here any special feature of unusual interest in connection with your campaign.

The judges are being selected with great care, and their names will be announced through the press about April first. For any information, write:

Robert R. Moton, Chairman, Executive Committee, National Negro Business League, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Emmett J. Scott, Secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

J. C. Napier, President, Nashville, Tennessee.

REPORT OF THE WAYNE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

GOLDSBORO N C ARGUS
AUGUST 11, 1919

First Thirty Days Work—July 7th to August 7th, 1919.

The Juvenile Court of Wayne County began its work shortly after the coming of the Superintendent of Public Welfare on July 7th, with the Clerk of the Superior Court, Mr. J. B. Hooks, as judge.

During the first thirty days of the court twelve cases were disposed of. Nine of these were colored and three white children, all under sixteen years of age. Eleven were boys and one a colored girl. In each case the home of the child was investigated by the probation officer and all the influences surrounding the child looked into as far as possible. Disposition was made of each case with one primary thought in mind, namely, the best interest of the child.

It is interesting to note that in each case which came before the court delinquency in the child was due to conditions in the home or immediate environment of the child. Following is a brief description of each case as it came up in order:

Early in July it was reported to Judge Hooks that a gang of colored boys had been traspassing on the property of some gardners at the edge Goldsboro, willfully breaking corn, destroying property and fruit. Names of five of the boys eported. These are the first five mentioned.

Case 1 was found to be a colored boy of eight years whose widowed mother had recently come into Goldsboro from the country, too sick to work longer. Her sister, also a widow cared for the woman and her three children by washing and quilting in her home. The mother was too sick and the aunt too busy to care for the boy in his new freedom of the city. Hence his trouble. In was found by the city physician whom the probation officer asked to call, that the woman had contracted tuberculosis from a white woman in the country, whom she was nursing, and now she was in the last stages. They boy was put in charge of the aunt, the Charity Organization contributed money to help the aunt and furnished screens to keep flies from continuing to spread the dreaded disease throughout the city.

The probation officer talked to the boy occasionally and let him know he must keep out of mischief, stay at home and help his aunt.

Cases 2 and 3 were brothers nine and ten years old, whose father worked all day and whose mother had been in the hospital for the insane for some time. The boys had run the streets and foraged for themselves. The case was tried. The boys and their parent were made to feel the seriousness of their course and the parent charged with keeping the boys under control. The boys understand that if their parent or anyone else has occasion to complain about their conduct they will be brought into court and punished.

Cases 4 and 5 were also brothers. It was found that their mother and father both worked all day, leaving the two boys and two little sisters to care for themselves or go to the home of a married sister two or three blocks away. The boys, of course, ran wild and went from bad to worse. When they stole some of the fruit they were hungry. The method of correction here was to put the boys on probation and to require the mother to stay at home and take care of her family while the father is to provide for them.

Cases 6 and 7, brothers in the same neighborhood, were found implicated in trespassing and petty larceny with the other five boys. They were reprimanded and put on probation. All of these homes are visited frequently by the probation officer to keep the boys and parents reminded of their obligations under the court and to offer any assistance with the boys that may become necessary. Apparently the gang has been broken up and no more trouble is looked for.

Case 8 was a colored boy 11 years old who was being held in jail charged with murder when the probation officer came to Goldsboro. Some time was consumed in finding whether the juvenile court had jurisdiction over this case and getting interpretations of the laws recently enacted regarding this and case 9. Attorneys and judges were consulted but it remained for the decision of the State Commissioner of Public Welfare finally to make the court certain that the case was within its jurisdiction. This, together with the finding upon careful investigation of the Coroner, the Mayor and the Probation officer that the case was not willful murder but an accident caused the final disposition of the case. It was found that two boys were playing together, as they did every day. One of them found a revolver in a trunk, took all but one cartridge out of the cylinder and thought he had all out. As he was snapping the revolver he came to this chamber. The other boy was shot and soon died. The boy who did the shooting remained in jail until the court sent him with his mother to their home in the country to live and report at short intervals to the probation officer.

Case 9 proved to be an instance of yielding to temptation. The colored girl fifteen years of age while working part of a day for a lady who had never seen her before and whom she did not know, discovered a green back in the dresser drawer. When the lady started to pay the girl for her work she discovered the bill was missing. After searching diligently she decided to ask the colored girl about it but, lo, the girl also was now missing. Our police, on the job as usual, apprehended the girl, recovered the money and put case 9 in jail.

Home conditions surrounding this girl make one wonder that she ever came this far through life without committing a more heinous crime. The mother, the aunt and children in the home talk openly of habitual adultery and lewdness which goes on in the home. The girl is placed in a good white home out of the city where she will have a chance to become a good woman.

All three cases of white boys came before the court together. On a Monday afternoon a house was broken into and a considerable amount of money stolen. The man who lost the money, with a neighbor and the police found the three guilty boys and brought them to the police station. Immediately the probation officer was called and investigation began. Because of the new law the boys could be placed in the care of their fathers for the night and kept out of jail. Tuesday morning the boys were carefully examined by Judge Hooks and tried before the court in the afternoon of the same day. Two of the boys, ten years old in each case, were placed on probation in legal charge of the court and their parents held responsible for them. The older boy who was thirteen, was held upon suspended judgment pending investigation as to what disposition could be made of him. He seemed to be the leader and was found to have broken into other houses and stolen before. Because the Jackson Training School was full and there was no other place to send him he was placed in the custody of an uncle on a farm in another county, under strict orders and only on condition that his conduct for the next few years would be above suspicion. It became necessary to keep him in jail for more than two days for want of another place to put him.

When a boy or girl is put on probation rules governing them and requirements vary, of course, with the nature of the case. In all cases, however, a card with the following instructions and rules printed upon it is given to the child:

Juvenile Court,
State of North Carolina,
Wayne County.

You are this day placed on probation. The court expects you to obey instructions and make good. Your probation will be continued until you show cause for it to be discontinued. It depends upon your behavior and the way you carry out the conditions of your probation.

1. Keep out of bad company.
2. Attend services on Sunday.
3. Attend school regularly or keep steadily employed.
4. Report to the Probation Officer on .....
5. Be at home every night by.....
6. Keep well in mind that you are a ward of the court and .....

If you break the rules of your probation you will be brought before the court and punished. Signed by the Judge.

It is the experience of the juvenile court in all parts of the country that children seldom have to be bought back into court. When put on their honor in most cases they make good. But in every community the success of the court depends upon the co-operation of the public. It is earnestly hoped that the people of Wayne county will use all their influence to make their Juvenile Court an outstanding success. When they realize the tremendous value to the children in trouble, the saving to the community in citizenship and human life, not to speak of the dollars and cents saved, it ought to appeal to everyone. It might be interesting to note here in this connection that the fees alone saved in these first thirty days of the court amounted to $173.00, a clear saving to the county and city. Jail fees would have made the total amount a considerable over $250

NEW JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM IS PLANNED

Walter B. Jones Introduces Bill to Increase Scope of Local Court

Repealing such acts as may repose on the Statute books of Alabama relating to Juvenile courts and dependent, neglected or delinquent children in counties of 82,000 to 100,000 in population, House Bill 458, introduced Thursday by Representative Walter B. Jones of Montgomery county creates a new system for taking care of such children and a new Juvenile court system also is provided.

The measure defines who are dependent, neglected or delinquent children and declares that as such they are wards of the State, making provision for their custody, discipline, supervision, care, protection, guardianship and welfare. Creating a Juvenile court in counties within the population limits above referred to, the act provides for equipment of such courts maintenance and confers upon them jurisdiction to try and determine the question of dependency, neglect or delinquency of children in such counties when brought before it, and then found to be such to determine and adjudicate and determine all questions as to their guardianship, custody, supervision, care, control, protection and training.

Provision is made for the trial and punishment of those who aid, abet or connive at or contribute to the delinquency, neglect or dependency of children declared to be in that status. Furthemore the act confers power upon the court to make such rules and regulations and devise such forms as are not otherwise provided in the act as shall be found necessary in exercising jurisdiction, or for the conduct of probation officers or their work. Provision for the taking of recognizances and bonds also is given and for granting appeals from the Juvenile court and for the trial of any delinquent in a criminal court of competent jurisdiction who has shown himself or herself unamenable to the discipline of the court.

Other features of the act provide for the appointment of the judges of the juvenile courts, probation and other officers thereof, and their salaries and further provides that any part of the act, if declared unconstitutional shall not vitiate the remaining provisions.

...to Negro Court Worker.

Magistrate Norman J. Marsh halted proceedings in the Women's Court today to eulogive Mrs. Adelphia Holmes, a colored social worker in the court, who died yesterday. There were addresses by Magistrates Marsh and W. Bruce Cobb, and expressions of sympathy from Magistrates eter T. Barlow and John E. McGeehan.

NEWPORT NEWS VA HERALD
JANUARY 1, 1919

NORFOLK'S PROBATION OFFICER.

Report of Norfolk's chief probation officer for the month of December shows a total of 275 cases handled by the bureau during that month.

The report shows, among other items of official activity, the following:

Out of town runaway boys located and returned to parents, 4.

Out of town runaway girls located and returned to parents, 6.

Placed on probation by police court, 15.

Placed on probation by Corporation Court, 1.

One white boy was sent to the reformatory. Two negro boys were sent to the reformatory. One delinquent husband was located for out of town authorities.

Dr. Mastin, secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, says that in the past twelve months, Richmond's probation officers collected the snug sum of $55,000 from delinquent husbands and paid it over to their dependent, but neglected, families.

But Newport News continues to be without a probation officer, because the City Council has thus far failed to provide the money to pay his salary. We devoutly hope that the City Council will call for an early report on this subject from the committee to which it has been referred and pass the necessary ordinance. It is a matter that demands prompt attention and definite action.

CONDUCTOR ARRESTED FOR SHOOTING NEGRO

C. T. Cannon, 162 South Pryor street, conductor on a Ponce de Leon street car, was arrested for shooting a negro, Walter Arnold, 108 Humphries street, late Sunday night at the corner of Peachtree and Pine streets.

The conductor stated that the negro cursed him on account of having passed the street at which he wished to get off, and when he started to leave the car he made a motion as if to pull a gun from his hip-pocket. At this the conductor pulled a pistol and fired at the negro, the bullet striking a rib.

The negro was taken to Grady hospital, but was later removed to police station, where he is held under a $200 bond. The conductor was arrested by Officers Garrett and Harmon, but was released under a $200 bond.

Juvenile Delinquency — 1919.

COLORED HARLEM SHOCKED BY THE REPORTS OF DEATHS OF RELATIVES OF WELL KNOWN CITIZENS AT FRONT

The New Jersey Reformer. 1-2-19

Probation Officer Mrs. Delpha B. Holmes Receives Word of Death of Her Brother, Lieutenant Boger, on Last Day of Fighting

New York, Dec. 31. — Many well known Harlem families and their hosts of friends have been saddened during the past week by reports of deaths and wounds received by their fighting relatives in the American Army in France.

Mrs. Delpha Boger Holmes, the devoted and popular women's Night Court probation officer, who lives at 137 West 141st street, has received word that her brother, Lieutenant Boge, was killed in action in the Metz salient while leading his men on the very day that the armistice was signed.

Mrs. Clara Brooks, of 142 West 142d street, has received word that her son, Private Dorance Brooks, of the famous Fifteenth, has been killed in action.

Among the other casualties were Capt. V. Harrigan, of 75 West 131st street, and Sergeant W. H. Johnson, of 2263 Fifth avenue, wounded.

White Doctors For Melvale

afro-American

President Griffiith Says No Chance for colored doctor To Take Place Made Vacant by Dr. Winsey.

Inquirey directed to George M. Griffith, white, head of the Industrial Home for Colored Girls situated at Melvale brought out the statement today that no colored physician is likely to be appointed by the Board of Managers to fill the position left vacant by the death of the Dr. Whitfield Winsey for engteen years physician in chief in the institution. Dr. Winsey's postion is now being filled by Dr. Jennie M. Browne, white, and another white woman, Dr. Clara C. Walker is the Home Dentist.

The Melvale home is a reformatory for colored girls and is supported by appropriations from Baltimore city and the state of Maryland. More than one hundred girls are now there for various misdemeanors, to remain until they are twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Griffith's statement in full follows:

The institution has an eminently satisfactory physician, one who has been with it for two years and more, and was in attendance during Dr. Winsey's term, and with his hearty accord.

Dr. Brown is also the physician at St. Elizabeth's Home, and was appointed to both institutions by the Board of City Charities.

She is a female and is just the one for girls, and besides we have the authority, or at least, she has, of calling upon the various physicians and hospitals of the city, if necessity requires it.

We are perfectly satisfied and have no idea of making a change.

GEORGE M. GRIFFITH,
President Board of Managers.

GIRL INMATES OF INDUSTRIAL HOME REVOLT AND ESCAPE

The Freeman

Attack Superintendent With Clubs, Smash Furniture and Hurl Bricks.

9-6-19

TIPTON, Mo., Sept 3.—The ninety-four Negro girls, inmates of the Industrial Home here, engaged in a pitched battle today, the culmination of bad feeling which has existed for some time between the girls and the superintendent, Mrs. S. P. Sanderson.

Ester Bolton and Lorence Henry of St. Louis and Lela Collier of Kansas City were the leaders. Lela Collier attacked the superintendent with a club. Knives and brick bats were freely used.

Approximately half of the girls were in the corridors when the trouble started and they released the remainder from their rooms by forcing the doors open, badly defacing them.

Two girls jumped from the second story to the ground. Window lights and safety screens were broken, furniture defaced.

Former Governor Painter, member of the Prison Board, accompanied by Porter Givin, warden of the Penitentiary, Theodore Stuckenschnider and Pen Morris, o cers of that institution, came, on the suggestion of Mayor James, and took the three leaders to the Penitentiary.

The girls were found in various parts of the country, but all were returned to the institution but two. The home is managed entirely by Negro women.

URGE STATE SCHOOL FOR COLORED GIRLS

The opening of the campaign for the Industrial Home for Colored Girls was begun auspiciously on Thursday evening at the National Hall. A public entertainment at which the question was thoroughly discussed in addresses by a number of "prominent persons" was given.

Mrs. Bessie Bowser, president of the State Federation for Colored Women, which is inaugurating the movement, opened the program by a succinct statement of the needs for such an institution, and the determination of the women and clubs associated with her to push the movement to a definite finish.

Judge Prickett of the Juvenile Court spoke of the need of the home, and the responsibility laid upon Delaware for the care of the girls of this generation, looking toward the betterment of the next generation.

Miss Bunyon, of the Juvenile Court, spoke on the numerous cases which come within her experience, and of the negligence of the State in not providing a place for such cases. She cited a half score by way of example, of girls whose lives have been wrecked, or health impaired by not being provided with proper environment at the crisis in their lives.

Miss Ritter, of the Child Welfare Association, made a few commendatory remarks.

Mrs. Ruth L. Bennett of Chester, Pa., president of the State Federation of Colored Women of Pennsylvania, and national organizer of the National Association for Colored Women, told how a work was started in Chester, with practically no funds, and little help, and how it has prospered and grown to incredible proportions.

At the close of the meeting an exhibition drill was given by some of the returned soldiers of the late war.

MONTGOMERY ALA. ADVERTISER
JULY 13, 1919

NEGRO HOME TO START SOON

Work on the Home for Wayward Negro Children will be started soon. The entire fund of $3,000 to build the home has been subscribed and Lillian Dungee who is mainly responsible for the new institution, announces that the plans for building will be completed in a few days.

The money was secured through public subscription.

N Y C POST
JULY 22, 1919

A Useful School.

To the Editor of The Evening Post:

Sir: I am sure your readers will be interested to know of the excellent work for wayward colored girls of Virginia which is being carried on by the Industrial School at Peaks Turnout, Virginia. I am moved to write you of it because the Southern white women have been so active in their personal aid to the superintendent, Mrs. Jane Porter Barrett, a graduate of Hampton School, and because the State Legislature of Virginia appropriated $20,000 to add to a similar amount by the Federal Government for a new building. Mrs. Barrett writes to me:

"I am very happy over the thought of having a moving-picture machine, because our neighbors are going to share it with us and we are going to have films which will be wonderful educators. I am looking forward to the time when the school can have a tractor which can be shared with the community also. Our farmers have got to learn the importance of clean cultivation, but since the war there is such a shortage of labor that this is almost impossible. This need could be met, however, if there were a tractor in the community. We are good friends, my neighbors and I, so when the machinery comes there will be no doubt about their using it. I am hoping the Federal Government will help us in some way to get what we need."

George Foster Peabody.

Saratoga Springs, July 17.

RICHMOND VA LEADER
JUNE 16, 1919

PEAKE SCHOOL CLOSING NEXT WEDNESDAY AFTERNON

WILMINGTON DEL. JOURNAL
MARCH 10, 1919

Closing exercises of the school at the Industrial Home School for Colored Girls at Peake, Hanover county, will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and a number of Richmonders interested in the work of the institution will motor out for the occasion. The dedication of two new buildings will be a feature of the exercises.

Miss Julia Lathrop, of the children's bureau, Washington; Mrs. Martha Falconer, superintendent of the state school for girls in Pennsylvania, and other leaders in reformatory work for girls are expected to be present. The Chesapeake and Ohio railway will stop the fast train leaving RICHMOND at 1 o'clock Wednesday at Peake, and the return trip can be made on a train leaving Peake at 7.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
FEBRUARY 21, 1919

First Colored Man Named on Finance Committee

RICHARD A. COOPER, colored Common Councilman from the Seventh Ward, was appointed yesterday a member of Councils' Finance Committee, the most important subdivision of the city's legislative system. He succeeds Joseph S. O'Brien, from the same ward, who resigned to become a city magistrate. The appointment was made at the suggestion of Select Councilman Charles Seger, President Gleason said. It is the first time in history that a colored man has served on that committee.

NEGROES PLAN TO AID WAYWARD

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
SEPTEMBER 21, 1919

Colored Volunteers Seek Fund to Assist Delinquent Girls of Their Race

To take the homeless and runaway negro girls off the streets is the object of the colored Volunteers of America who are conducting a campaign for $5,000 under the direction of Captain N. McNeal, of the colored branch of the association.

The Volunteers will establish a rescue mission in the city and later establish a farm near New Orleans for the delinquent girls. The work of the mission and the farm will also extend to the colored girls coming out of prisons.

"While the white minnsters and the police are closing up the white houses of prostitution and some of the colored dens, the colored ministers and the police are allowing the great majority of the colored houses of immorality to remain open" said Captain McNeal, Saturday. "Not until the negroes preachers join hands to suppress immorality among their race will we wage a successful fight against social disease among the negroes of this city." He said that all persons colored and white are asked to send contributions to the fund. He explained that the colored rescue mission would do much the same work as the Traveler's Aid society now does among the white girls.

All contributions, it is asked are to be sent to Col. F. C. Fegley, commander-in-chief of the Volunteers of America in Louisiana, Postoffice Box No. 225, New Orleans.

HOME FOR WAYWARD GIRLS

Observer

10-23-19

(Associated Negro Press.)

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 25.—A new reformatory for wayward girls situated about twelve

miles from Columbia was opened here last week. There are now six girls enrolled and the capacity of the institution is twenty-five. The property includes thirty acres of land